THE DECEMBER MAGAZINES.

"SCRIBNER'S."

"The Street-venders of New York," illustrated, by E. E. Sterns; "Jail-birds and Their Flight," illustrated, by J. R. Thompson; "The Hoosac Tunnel," illustrated, by Washington Gladden; "Natasqua," chap. iv. -vi., by Rebecca Harding Davis; "The Abbot Paphrutius," by H. H.; "On to Berlin," by William Wells; "Lifted," by Mary E. Dodge: "A Peep Behind the Scenes," by Samuel Hopkins; "A Day with the Brownings at Pratolino," by Elizabeth C. Kinney; "The Last Letter," by Mary L. Ritter; "Huldah the Help-A Thanksgiving Love Story," by Edward Eggleston; "Wilfrid Cumbermede-An Autobiographical Story," chap. vi.—ix., by George MacDonald; "Topics of the Time;" "The Old Cabinet;" "Books and Authors Abroad;" "Books and Authors at Home;" "Etchings," illustrated: "Thanksgiving Eve -An Honest Fairy Story," by L.; "Love's Young Dream; A. D. 1870," by Geo. A.

From "A Day with the Brownings at Pratolino," by Elizabeth C. Kinney, we take the following:-

It was my privilege to live for years near by, and in intimate intercourse with, the divinity of Casa Guidi-her whose genius bas immortalized the walls as well as the windows of that antique palace; for a tablet has been inserted by the grateful Italians, whose cause she so eloquently esponsed, in the grand entrance wall, recording her name, deeds, and long residence there, with the tri-bute of their thanks and love. Yet I had not known the Brownings personally, in the more intimate sense of acquaintanceship, till that blessed day when, in the balm of a June morning, we started together in an open carriage for Pratolino, taking with us a manservant, who carried the basket containing our picnic dinner, of which only four were to partake. A larger party would have spoiled the whole. A more timid nature was never joined to a bolder spirit than in Elizabeth Browning. She fairly shrunk from observation, and could not endure mixed company, though in her heart kind and sympathetic with all. Her timidity was both instinctive and acquired; baving been an invalid and student from her youth up, she had lived almost the life of a recluse; thus it shocked her to be brought face to face with inquisitive strangers, or the world in general. On this very account, and because her health so rarely permitted her to make excursions of any kind, she enjoyed, as the accustomed do not, and the unappreciative cannot, any unwonted liberty in nature's realm, and doubly with a chosen few sympathetic companions, to whom she could freely express her thoughts and emotions. Like most finely strung beings, she spoke through a changeful countenance every change of feeling.

Never shall I forget how her face-the plain mortal beautiful in its immortal expression-lighted up to greet us as our carriage drove into the ports-cochere of Casa Guidi on that memorable morning. Simple as a child, the honest enjoyment which she anticipated in our excursion beamed through her countenance. Those large, dark, dreamy eyesusually like deep wells of thought-sparkled with delight; while her adored Robert's generous capacity for pleasure showed even a happier front than ordinary, reflecting her joy, as we turned into the street and out at the city gate towards Patrolino. The woman of usuelly many thoughts and few words grew a talker under the stimulus of open country air; while her husband, usually talkative, became the silent enjoyer of her vocal gladness, a pleasure too rarely afforded him to be interrupted. We, of choice, only talked enough to keep our improvisatrice in the humor of utterance. Every tree, every wayside flower, every uncommon stone or passing cloud gave fresh impulse to ber spirit, which verily seemed like an enfranchised bird's.

Mr. Barrett, the father of Elizabeth, though bimself a superior man, and capable of appreciating his gifted child, was, in some sense, an eccentric. He had an unaccountable aversion to the idea of "marrying off" any of his children. Having wealth, a sumptuous house, and being a widower, he had somehow made up his mind to keep them all about him. Elizabeth, the eldest, had been an invalid from her early youth, owing partly to the great shock which her exquisite nervous orcapization received when she saw an idolized brother drown before her eyes, without having the power to save him. Grief at this event naturally threw her much within herself, while shattered health kept her confined for years to her room. There she thought, studied, wrote; and from her sick-chamber went forth the winged inspirations of her genius. These came into the heart of Robert Browning, and nesting there, awakened love for "The Great Unknown," and he sought her out. Finding that the invalid did not receive strangers, he wrote her a letter, intense with his desire to see her. She reluctantly consented to an interview. He flew to her apartment, was admitted by the nurse, in whose presence only could he see the deity at whose shrine he had long worshipped. But the golden opportunity was not to be lost; love became oblivious to any save the presence of the real of its ideal. Then and there Robert Browning poured his impassioned soul into hers; though his tale of love seemed only an enthusiast's dream. Infirmity had hitherto so hedged her about, that she deemed herself forever protected from all assaults of love. Indeed she felt only injured that a fellow-poet should take advantage, as it were, of her indulgence in granting him an interview, and requested him to withdraw from her presence, not attempting any response to his propesal, which she could not believe in earnest. Of course be withdrew from her sight, but not to withdraw the offer of his heart and hand; au contraire to repeat it by letter, and in such wise as to convince her how "dead in earnest" he was. Her own heart, touched already when she knew it not, was this time fain to listen, be convinced, and overcome. But here began the tug of war! As a filial daughter, Elizabeth told her father of the poet's love, of the poet's love in return, and asked a parent's blessing to crown their happiness. At first, incredulous of the strange story, he mocked her; but when the truth flashed on him, from the new fire in her eyes, he kindled with rage, and forbade her ever seeing or communicating with her lover again, on the penalty of disinheritance and banishment forever from a father's love. This decision was for nded on no dislike for Mr. Browning personally, or anything in him, or his family: it was simply arbitrary. But the new love was stronger than the old in her-it coaquered. On wings it flew to her beloved, who had perched on her window, and thence bore her away from the fogs of England to a nest under Italian skies. The nightingale who had long sung in the dark, with "her

breast rgainst a thorn," now changed into a

ark-morning had come-singing for very | blessed."

joy, and at heaven's gate, which has since opened to let ber in. The unnatural father kept his vow, and would never be reconciled to his daughter, of whom he was not worthy; though she ceased not her endearing efforts to find her way to his heart again; ever fearing that he, or she, might die without the bond of forgiveness having reunited them. Always cherishing an undiminished love for her only parent, this banishment from him wore on her, notwithstanding the rich compensation of such a husband's devotion, and the new maternal love which their goldenhaired boy awakened.

What she feared came upon her! Her father died without leaving her even his pardon, and her feeble physique never quite re-covered from the shock. Few witnessed the strong grief of that morally strong woman. I saw her after her first wrestling with the angel of sorrow, and perceived that with the calm token of his blessing, still she dragged

-The December number of The Nursery is filled with pretty pictures, poems, and stories that will interest the youngest class of readers.

WATER-SPOUTS.

From Appleton's Journal. Many years of personal experience and observation, besides a frequent comparison of notes with others, have led me to the conclusion that water-spouts are more common near the land than in the open sea; and that, as a rule, they are restricted within certain limits. I do not remember ever to have seen one in the North Atlantic or Pacific Oceans, while they are very common in the Gulf of Mexico, among the West India Islands, along the west coast of Africa, and in the Indian Ocean.

Their form and appearance are so well known that no detailed description of them is necessary; but I will remark that the first warning we have of their appearance is by the dependence of a slender, inverted cone from a dark cloud. Soon a lighter-colored cloud rises from the water a little to leeward of it, and the two, soon joining together, go whirling on their way as a water-spout. But this junction is not always effected. It is no uncommon occurrence to see a half-dozen or more embryo water-sponts descending from one cloud, with only a slight disturbance in the water underneath, and for them all finally vanish without a single one being completed. This I have never heard accounted for, but should imagine it to be for the reason that the power of the wind contained in the cloud is so divided or scattered, that in no one part of it is there sufficient force to draw the water up to it; for, where but one cone descends from a loud, it generally finds its complement. Still I remember on one occasion to have seen five complete water-spouts formed under one cloud, which was not only a rare sight, but also one of the most magnificent that I ever witnessed. We were in the Indian Ocean, running with a light, fair wind for Java Head, the highlands of the island being visible from aloft. A heavy thunder squall was coming up from the westward, its black cloud covering about a quadrant of the horizon, and forming an arch, the centre of which was at an altitude of about thirty degrees. Above this bank, which was rendered "dark as Erebus" by the sun being low down behind it in the west, there rose a superincumbent mass of clouds nearly to the zenith, presenting, in their ever-varying forms and wonderful transmutations of color, a scene of rare and resplendent beauty, strangely at variance with the gloomy arch that formed their support, and from which now come faint gleams of lightning, and the ominons mutterings of distant thunder. As the storm cloud rose higher the water-spouts formed gradually one after the other, at nearly equal distances apart, giving one the idea of five great pillars supporting an archway that might be the portal to the infernal regions. This illusion was still more apparent when, just at sunset, there shone through between the pillars, for a few minutes, a faint but lurid glare of light, which as suddenly disappeared, leaving us to the brief twilight of the tropics, and the labors incumbent to a stormy night. The danger to ships from water-spouts is

much exaggerated, for a ship properly handled can keep out of the way, if there is any wind. There are but few well-authenticated accounts of vessels coming in contact with them, and of such the only one that occurs to my memory at present is the case of the United States frigate Potomace which occurred about thirty years ago. She was in the vortex of a hurricane at the time, and had not wind enough to fill her sails. Shotted guns, the traditional method of breaking a water-spout, were made use of, but failed in having the desired effect, either from bad gunnery or from the inefficacy of the remedy. When the shock came, it was terrible for a few seconds, the ship whirling around as if in a whirlpool, while the water poured down with a force that threatened to stave in the decks. This avalanche of water would probably have proved fatal to a merchant-ship with her close bulwarks; but the frigate had her spar-deck ports open, so that she was soon relieved from the weight of water on her decks, and came out from this baptism with but little more damage than she had sustained in the ordeal of fire at Quallah Battoo. If proper statistics were at hand, it would be found that water-spouts have done less mischief affoat than they have ashore, especially in the Windward Islands of the West Indies.

I do not remember to have ever been in danger from them, personally, but once, and that was in the Gulf of Mexico. We had sailed from Mobile on the previous evening, but, owing to light winds and calms, were only thirty miles from the point when the wind set in from northeast with heavy rainsqualls. In less than an hour there were twenty-three water-spouts in sight at one time, all moving in different directions. There was much doubt and hesitation about the course to be pursued, for it was impossible to know at what moment one of them might change its course and come to us. While holding a council of war, another one formed within a few hundred yards of us, and sailed away on our weather-quarter, roaring like an incipient Nisgara. As no positive rule could be laid down for our guidance, we determined to keep straight on our course, unless compelled to turn out; and, after running the gauntlet among them for about three hours, came out into clear water, fully impressed with the truth of the sailor's maxim that "Fortune H. W. Dodge. favors the lucky."

-Governor Palmer, of Illinois, issued the briefest Thanksgiving proclamation. This is all of it:—"In accordance with the practice of my predecessors. I do hereby recommend to all the people of the State of Illinois to devote Thursday, the 24th day of November, 1870, to such acts as will manifest their gratitude to the Supreme Being for all the mercies of the year. But when thou makest a feast call the poor, the maimed, the blind, and thou shalt be

PROPOSALS. DROPOSALS FOR LIVE OAK.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 5, 1876.)
SEALED PROPOSALS for the delivery of 203,006
cubic feet of Live-oak Timber, of the best quality, in
each of the Navy-Yards at Charlestown, Mass., and Brooklyn, N. Y., will be received at this Bureac until the sixth (6th) day of December next. These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Live Oak," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offers may be for one or both yards, but must be for the whole quantity in each yard, and, as required by law, must be accompanied by a guarantee.

Eureties in the full estimated amount will be required to sign the contract, and, as additional and collateral security, twenty-five (25) per centum will be withheld on the amount of each delivery until the contract is satisfactorily completed.

In all the deliveries of the timber there must be

a due proportion of the most difficult and crooked pleces; otherwise there will be withheld such further amount in addition to the 25 per centum as may be judged expedient to secure the public in-terest until such difficult portions be delivered. The remaining 75 per centum, or other proportion of each bill, when approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the yard, will be paid by such purchasing paymaster as the contractor may desig-nate within thirty (30) days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if () [11 oe made by the parties of the first part in deliverin, all or any of the timber named, of the quality and at the time and place provided, then, and in . at case, the contractor, and his sureties, will forfelt and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the total amount therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which may be recovered according to the Act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

March 3, 1843. The 205,000 cubic feet to be delivered in each yard will be in the following proportions:—Say 33,000 cubic feet of pieces suitable for stems, sternposts, deadwoods, nprops, sternpost knees, keelsons, and hooks, all siding from 17 to 20 inches, and the hooks siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions in which they enter into the construction of a ship of war; conforming substantially in shape, length, and character with those heretofore received, with frames of corresponding siding, the moulds of which can be seen at any navy yard; 120,000 cubic feet of the siding of 13 and 15 inches, in about equal quantities of each, and 19,000 cubic feet of a siding of 12 inches; all these pieces being in length from 13 to 17 feet, with a natural and fair curve of from 12 to 30 inches or more in that length, and one-half the number of pieces to have from the mean to the greatest crook. Also 30,000 cubic feet of timber siding 43 and 15 inches, in length from 17

two-thirds the siding, the wane being deducted in the measurement. The timber to be cut from trees growing within 30 miles of the sea, of which satisfactory evidence will be required, and to be delivered in the respective yards at the risk and expense of the contractor, subject to the usual inspection, and to the entire approval of the Commandant of the yard.

The whole quantity to be delivered within two years from the date of the contract.

All to be sided straight and fair, and rough-hewed

the moulding way to show a face of not less than

years from the date of the contract.

Satisfactory evidence must be presented with each proposal that the parties either have the timber or are acquainted with the subject, and have the facility to procure it.

In addition to the above, separate "Sealed Proposals" will be received at the same time, on the same terms and conditions and similarly endorsed, force account of the time.

from persons having the timber on hand aiready out, for the delivery in each of the navy yards at Charlestown and Brooklyn, of from 3 to 50,000 cubic feet of Live-oak, the principal pieces siding 14 to 17 inches, the remaining portion 12 and 15 inches; the principal pieces and crooked timber being in the same proportion to the quantity offered as that specified in the first case, with the same lengths and crooks.

The whole amount contracted for in this case

st be delivered on or before the 1st February,

1871.

The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids for any timber under this aftertisement if considered not to the interest of the Government. to accept them, and to require satisfactory evidence that bids are bona side in all respects, and are made by responsible persons

FORM OF OFFER, (Which, if from a firm, must be signed by all the mem-bers.)

I (or we), of ______, in the State of ______ hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the United States Navy Yard at thousand cubic feet of Live-oak timber, in order formity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the date of November 5, 1870, viz. :-

..... cubic feet, suitable for principal pieces, at \$\infty\$ per foot.....

cubic feet, curved timber, at \$\infty\$ per foot....

cubic feet timber, at \$\infty\$ per ft.

...... Total quantity. Total value.. (The total value to be likewise written in full.) Should my (or our) offer be accepted, I (or we) request to be addressed at _____, and the contract sent to the Purchasing Paymaster of the Naval Station at ---- for signature and certificate. Date ----

[Signature], A. B. C. D. Witness:

FORM OF GUARANTEE. The undersigned ______, of ______, in the State of ______, and ______, of guarantee that, in case the foregoing bid of the accepted, he (or they) will, within is accepted, he (or they) will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, or by the Paymaster of the Naval Station designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said shall fail to enter into contract as said — shall fall to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the over of the said — and

hat which may be accepted. [Signatures] C. D. E. F.

Witness: Each of the guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which the parties are assessed. 1171aw4w DROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUL

Date -

LIC BUILDINGS.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE
ERECTION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1870, Proposals will be received at the Office of President of the Commission, No. 129 S. SEVENTH Street, until November 30, 1870, for items one, two and three, and until December 31, 1870, for the alance of the schedule for the following materials

1. For carefully removing the iron railings and stone base from the four inclosures at Broad and Market streets, and depositing the same in order upon such portions of the adjacent grounds as the

2. for removing the trees and clearing the ground.
3. For the lumber and labor for the erection of a board fence twelve (12) feet in height, with gates to inclose the space occupied by Penn Squares, per lineal foot, complete.

4. For expanding for college for 4. For excavations for cellars, drains, ducts, foun-

dations, etc., per cubic yard.

5. For concrete foundmons, per cubic foot. 6, For foundation stone, several kinds, laid per perch of twenty-five feet, measured in the walls. 7. For hard bricks per thousand, delivered at Broad and Market street during the year 1871. For undressed granite per cubic foot, specify-9. For undressed marble per cubic foot, specify-

ing the kind.

10. For rolled iron beams (several sizes), per

lineal yard of given weight.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

Further information can be obtained by applying to the President of the Board, or to the Architect. John McArthur, Jr., at als office, No. 205 S. SIXTH By order of the Commission.
By order of the Commission.
JOHN RICE, President.

CHAS. R. ROBERTS, Secretary. NOTICE -SEALED PROPOSALS INDORSED "Preposals for Supplying Blanks to the Board of Public Education" will be received at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, addressed to the undersigned, until December 13, at 12 O'clock M., for the supply of all Blanks required for the Public Schools for the year 1871.

A sample of the Blanks authorized by the Board can be seen at the Secretary's office.

By order of the Committee on Supplies, N. J. HOFFMAN, 11 16, 29, 30, D 13 Chairman, A LEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES NO. 21 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL

TOHN FARNUMI& CO., COMMISSION MERchants andiManufacturers of Consetora Ticking, etc. INSURANGE.

TNCORPORATED 1835. OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE CO.

PHILADELPHIA, November 9, 1870. The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of PREMIUMS RECEIVED from November 1, 1869, to October 31, 1870:-On Marine and Inland Risks. \$799,419:36

Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1869. 502,489-32 \$1,456,709 SS PREMIUMS MARKED OFF as earned from No-

\$954,220*16

On Fire Risks...... 154,801.20

vember 1, 1869, to October 31, 1870:— On Marine and Inland Risks \$880,746.79 On Fire Risks...... 151,549 67 \$1,032,295 46 Interest during the same period-Salvages, etc 152,500 98

LOSSES, EXPENSES, etc., during the year as
above:—
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses..... \$515,555-93 Fire Losses...... Return Premiums..... 99,603-08 81,921-69 Reinsurances.
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc...
Taxes—United States, State,
and Municipal Taxes.... 40,098 85 50,501.40 63,000 19 24,045-90 Expenses \$875,126-97

\$309,669.47 ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1870. \$300,090 United States Six Per Cent. \$333,375 00 Loan (lawful money) 200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan.... 200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from 214,000 00 158,920.00 Bonds. 20,700-00 25,600 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds... 25,000 Western Penn. Railroad Mort-25,250 00 25,000 Western Penn, Railroad Mort-gage Six Per Cent, Bonds (Penn, R. R. guarantee).... 30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent, Loan... 7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent, Loan... 12,500 Pennsylvania, Railroad Com-20,000 00 13,000:00

4,200:00 pany, 250 Shares Stock..... 5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad 15,000 00 4,300.00 Company, 100 Shares Stock ... 10,000 Phisadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 Shares Stock.... 261,650 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, 4,000.00 261,650-0 first liens on City Properties.

\$1,260,150 Par. Market Value .. \$1,993,557 Cost, \$1,264,447 24. Real Estate. ills Receivable for Insurances made... 239,971-27 93,37547

142,911.73 \$1 820,727 97 PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT, on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1870 certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State Taxes. They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CRR-TIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1866, be redeemed in CASH, at the Office of the Company, on and after 1st of

December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day. By a provision of the Charter, all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be forfeited and cancelled on the books of the

Company. No certificate of profits issued under \$25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividends whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS. Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edwurd A. Souder, Joseph H. Seal, William G. Boulton Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob Riegel, Henry C. Dailett, Jr., James C. Hand, Wiltiam C. Ludwig, Jacob P. Jones, James B McFarland, Joshua P. Evre. High Craig, John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William C. Houston, Spencer Melivaine, John B. Semple, Pittsb'g A. B. Berger, D. T. Morgan, H. Frank Robinson, THOMAS C. HAND, President, JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.

HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. HENRY BALL, Ass't Secretary. THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence This Company, favorably known to the commu-

This company, layorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss. rity in the case of loss.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Isaac Haziehurst,
Thomas Robins,
John Deveren Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, John Devereux, Franklin A. Comly. DANIEL SMITH, JE., President. WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1890. OFFICE, No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,

INSURE BUILDINGS, EOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only) ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, 81,572,733

TRUSTRES. William H. Hamilton, Charles P. Bower, John Carrow, George I. Young, Jos. R. Lyndall, Levi P. Coats, Jesse Lightfoot, Robert Shoemaker, Peter Armbruster, M. H. Dickinson,

Samuel Sparhawk, Peter Williamson, Joseph E. Schell. WM. H. HAMILTON, President.

SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President, WILLIAM F. BUTLER,

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Omoe S. W. COT. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED. INSURANCE;

INSURANCE COMPANY NORTH AMERICA. JANUARY 1, 1970.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual. Losses paid since organization.....\$23,000,000 STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS. First Mortgages on City Property. \$766,450
United States Government and other Loan
Bonds. 1,123,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks. 55,708
Cash in Bank and Office 947,620
Loans on Collateral Security. 82,558 Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums 331,944 Accrued Interest.

Premiums in course of transmission.

Unsettled Marine Premiums.

Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia..... DIRECTORS.

100,900 Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Chariton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, Louis C. Madeira, Charles Taylor. Ambrose White, William Welsh, Charles W. Cushman, Clement A. Griscom, S. Morris Waln, George L. Barrison, rison, William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President. MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870. Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St. Assets Aug. 1, '70 \$3,009,888'24

INCOME FOR 1870, LOSSES PAID IN 1869,

Losses paid since 1829 over \$5.500,000 Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Libera

Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mor' The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS. Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William E. Grant, Alfred G. Baker, lamuel Grant, corge W. Michards, orge Fales, Thomas S. Kliis, Gustavus S. Benson. ALFRED G. BAKER, President, GEORGE FALES, Vice-President JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. (21 THEODORS M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY -LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President. GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y. EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary. PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY.

JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager. H. C. WOOD, JR., M. D., Medical Examiner. Office, 302 WALBUT St., Philadelphia. REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent. JAMES M. LONGACRE, General Agent,

5 23 mwfly No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street. INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL. CAPITAL \$200,000. FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY. Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by

Perpetual or Temporary Policies. DIRECTORS. Robert Pearce, John Kessler, Jr., Edward B. Orne, Charles Richardson, William H. Rhawn, William M. Seyfert, Smith,
Hilles,
A. West,
CHARLES RICHARDSON, President,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President,
AMS J. BLANGIAND, Secretary, 7 245 Nathan Hilles, George A. West,

WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary.

MPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1808.

Paid-op Capital and Accumulated Funds. \$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents, No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia. CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

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the establishment free of charge, and work gus-The subscribers have ample wharf dock-toom for

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A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR AUDITION SALES

M 189 and 141 S. FOURTH Street. Sale No. 718 Brown street

HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR, DINING-ROOM,
AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, Mirrors, Searchary Bookcase, Handsome Velvet and Other Car-

On Tuesday Morning,
29th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 713 Brown strest, by
catalogue, the entire furniture.

May be examined on the morning of sale at 8 House for rent. Keys at No. 723 Wallace

street. SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,

On Tuesday, November 29, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include:—
DARSY ROAD, Twenty-seventh ward—Builling BROAD AND THOMPSON STREETS, S. W. corner-Elegant brownstone Residence, CHESNUT STREET, Nos. 205 and 207—Two I on Tenth and Pine, N. W. corper—Business Location, three-story brick Residence.
Walnut Street, No. 2028—Elegant brownstone Residence.

BENSON STREET, No. 329, Camden, N. J .- Brick BERSON STREET, No. 329, Camden, N. J.—Brick Dwelling.
BROAD STREET, above Thompson—Large Lot.
WYALUSING STREET, West of Forty-seventh street.
—Brick Dwelling.
CHERRY STREET, No. 319—Three brick Dwellings.
FORTY-EIGHTH STREET, above Haverford—Four brick Cottages.

brick Cottages,
Tohn Street, Nos. 202 and 213 — Two brick Dwellings.
Coates Street, No. 1035—Modern brick Dwelling.
OLIVE STREET, No. 1030—Brick Dwelling.
WEST STREET, Nos. 732, 734, and 736—Three brick Dwellings.

DWEILIGS.
SEVENTH AND MORRIS STREETS, S. W. COTNET-SEVENTH AND MORRIS STREETS, S. W. Corner—
Store and Dwelling.
CANTRELL STREET, No. 2015—Store and Dwelling.
CAMAC STREET, No. 2017—Modern Dwelling.
112 shares Consolidation National Bank.
10 shares Spruce and Fine Sts. Passenger Railway.
100 shares Schuyikiii Passenger Railway Co.
11 shares West Jersey Railroad Co.
75 shares Parnsylvania Canal Co. 75 shares Penusylvania Canal Co.

\$1500 Union Passenger Hailroad, \$2000 Central Passenger Bailway. shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steam 119. 206 shares Mettaline Land Co., Lake Superior. 166 shares Reliance Mining Co., Michigan.
15 shares Eastern Penn'a Agricultural Society.
5 shares Couper's Point and Philadelphia Ferry.
6 shares Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
50 shares Reliance Insurance Co.

1 share Academy of Fine Asts, 100 shares Philadelphia National Bank. 28 shares Commonwealth National Bank. 20 shares Kensington National Bank. 19 shares State Bank of Camden, N. J. 11 25 3t 50 shares Fame Fire Insurance Co. 750 shares Kaathaus Coal and Lumber Co. 24 shares Pennsylvania Steel Co. 100 shares Central National Bank. 300 shares McClintockville Petroleum Co. Lot No. 410, Section E, Monument Cemetery.

Catalogues now ready, Sale No. 1769 Park avenue.

HANDSOME WALNUT AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, Large Bookcase, Fine Brussels and

other Carpets, Etc.
On Wednesday Morning,
Soth instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1709 Park avenue (between Thirteenth and Broad Streets and above Columbia avenue), by catalogue, the entire Catalogues now ready.

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Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
FASHIONABLE FURS, CARRIAGE AND SLEIGH ROBES, ETC.
On Tuesday Moraing, At 11 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Ches-nut street, will be sold a large assoriment of elegant Fors, consisting of capes, mufs, and boas, of saute, mipk, ermine, Astrachan, Siberian squirrel, and FURS .- Sacques of Astrachan and French scal; men's canes, gloves, and collars.

ROBES - Also, elegant black bear, white Angora, raccoon, badger, and others; carriage and robes. sleigh tobes.

SALE OF A PRIVATE LIBRARY OF MISCEL-LANEOUS BOOKS. On Wednesday Afternoon, At 3% o'clock, at the Auction Store, will be sold, a rary of valuable mise prising many illustrated works and London editions. Catalogues will be ready and the books can be

seen on the morning of sale. BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

SALE OF 2,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVEL-LING BAGS, RATS, ETC., On Tuesday Morning, [11 23 4t] On Tuesday Morning, [11 23] November 29, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. On Thursday Morning. [11 25 5t

On Thursday Morning, [11 25 5t December 1, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

IMFORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, 200
WCOLLEN CRUMB CLOTHS, 140 PIECES
FRINTED FELTS, SHEAPSKIN MATS, OIL
CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
December 2, at 11 O'clock, on loar months' credit,
about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cot-

tage, and rag carpetings; oil cloths, rags, etc. 11 26 51 MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS, (Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 704 Chesput st., rear entrance from Minor.

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